

100% FRL JUNE 28.

Access DB# 69184

SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Glenn K. Dawson Examiner #: 69769 Date: 7/18/02
Art Unit: 3761 Phone Number 308-4304 Serial Number: 09/438676
Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 02-3820 Results Format Preferred (circle): (PAPER) DISK E-MAIL

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need.

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: _____

Inventors (please provide full names): Edward Black James Chiapetta

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 6/13/96

For Sequence Searches Only Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.

Please see method claims. - 22, 35, 40, 46, 55.
→ each of them is very similar to each other.

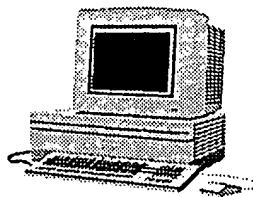
STAFF USE ONLY

Type of Search	Vendors and cost where applicable
NA Sequence (#)	STN _____
AA Sequence (#)	Dialog <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Structure (#)	Questel/Orbit _____
Bibliographic	Dr. Link _____
Litigation	Lexis/Nexis _____
Fulltext	Sequence Systems _____
Patent Family	WWW/Internet _____
Other	Other (specify) _____

Searcher: John Sims Searcher Phone #: 308-4834 Searcher Location: EIC 3700
Date Searcher Picked Up: 6/28/02 Date Completed: 6/28/02 Searcher Prep & Review Time: 60
Clerical Prep Time: _____ Online Time: 37

EIC3700/2900

Search Results Feedback Form (Optional)



Scientific & Technical Information Center

The search results generated for your recent request are attached. If you have any questions or comments (compliments or complaints) about the scope or the results of the search, please *contact the EIC searcher who performed your search (or either of us)*:

John Sims, Team Leader, 308-4836, CP2-2C08
or Jeanne Horrigan, Searcher, 305-5934

Voluntary Results Feedback Form

➤ *I am an examiner in Workgroup:* *Example:*

➤ *Relevant prior art found, search results used as follows:*

- 102 rejection
- 103 rejection
- Cited as being of interest.
- Helped examiner better understand the invention.
- Helped examiner better understand the state of the art in their technology.

Types of relevant prior art found:

- Foreign Patent(s)
- Non-Patent Literature
(journal articles, conference proceedings, new product announcements etc.)

➤ *Relevant prior art not found:*

- Results verified the lack of relevant prior art (helped determine patentability).
- Search results were not useful in determining patentability or understanding the invention.

Other Comments:

3/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013439449 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-611392/200058

XRAM Acc No: C00-182891

XRPX Acc No: N00-452787

Nasal support device for facilitating air flow through nasal passages of domestic animals, includes adhesive layer for securing device to tissues, support layer and surface layer

Patent Assignee: WINEASE LLC (WINE-N); BLACH E L (BLAC-I); CHIAPETTA J R (CHIA-I)

Inventor: BLACH E L ; CHIAPETTA J R ; COHEN D E

Number of Countries: 091 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200053132	A2	20000914	WO 2000US5943	A	20000307	200058 B
AU 200038702	A	20000928	AU 200038702	A	20000307	200067
US 20010016756	A1	20010823	US 97843741	A	19970421	200151
			US 9818603	A	19980204	
			US 99264464	A	19990308	
EP 1164980	A2	20020102	EP 2000917779	A	20000307	200209
			WO 2000US5943	A	20000307	
US 6352548	B1	20020305	US 99379425	A	19990823	200224

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99165578 P 19991115; US 99264464 A 19990308; US 99379425 A 19990823; US 97843741 A 19970421; US 9818603 A 19980204

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 200053132 A2 E 52 A61F-005/08

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW

AU 200038702 A A61F-005/08 Based on patent WO 200053132

US 20010016756 A1 A61B-017/00 CIP of application US 97843741

CIP of application US 9818603

CIP of patent US 5913873

CIP of patent US 6033422

EP 1164980 A2 E A61F-005/08 Based on patent WO 200053132

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

US 6352548 B1 A61M-029/00

3/3/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

012166451 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-583363/199849

XRPX Acc No: N98-454460

Nasal support device for domestic mammals - includes two side pieces engaging lateral vestibular walls having rostral ends, caudal ends and rostral-poll dimensions

Patent Assignee: WINEASE LLC (WINE-N)

Inventor: BLACH E L ; CHIAPETTA J R

Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 011

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9847451	A1	19981029	WO 98US7885	A	19980417	199849 B
AU 9871366	A	19981113	AU 9871366	A	19980417	199913
US 5913873	A	19990622	US 97843741	A	19970421	199931
US 6017357	A	20000125	US 97843741	A	19970421	200012

US 6033422	A	20000307	US 99250658	A	19990216	
			US 97843741	A	19970421	200019
			US 9818603	A	19980204	
EP 988005	A1	20000329	EP 98918444	A	19980417	200020
			WO 98US7885	A	19980417	
JP 2000513621	W	20001017	JP 98546219	A	19980417	200056
			WO 98US7885	A	19980417	
US 6203560	B1	20010320	US 97843741	A	19970421	200118
			US 99250658	A	19990216	
			US 99375816	A	19990817	
NZ 500673	A	20010525	NZ 500673	A	19980417	200132
			WO 98US7885	A	19980417	
MX 9909663	A1	20000801	MX 999663	A	19991021	200137
AU 734857	B	20010621	AU 9871366	A	19980417	200141

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9818603 A 19980204; US 97843741 A 19970421; US 99250658 A 19990216; US 99375816 A 19990817

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9847451	A1	E	35	A61F-005/08	
					Designated States (National): AU CA CN JP MX NZ
					Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
AU 9871366	A				Based on patent WO 9847451
US 5913873	A			A61F-005/08	
US 6017357	A				Cont of application US 97843741
					Cont of patent US 5913873
US 6033422	A			A61M-029/00	CIP of application US 97843741
					CIP of patent US 5913873
EP 988005	A1	E		A61F-005/08	Based on patent WO 9847451
					Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE
JP 2000513621	W		39	A61D-001/00	Based on patent WO 9847451
US 6203560	B1			A61M-029/00	Cont of application US 97843741
					Cont of application US 99250658
					Cont of patent US 5913873
					Cont of patent US 6017357
NZ 500673	A			A61F-005/08	Based on patent WO 9847451
MX 9909663	A1			A61F-005/08	
AU 734857	B			A61F-005/08	Previous Publ. patent AU 9871366
					Based on

3/5/1
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2002 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01209873

NASAL SUPPORT DEVICE FOR DOMESTIC MAMMALS AND METHOD
NASALE STUTZVORRICHTUNG FUR HAUSSAUGETIERE UND VERFAHREN
SUPPORT NASAL POUR MAMMIFERES DOMESTIQUES ET PROCEDE ASSOCIE
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Winease, LLC, (3116910), 856 Great Oaks Trail, Eagan, MN 55123, (US),
(Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

BLACH, Edward, L., 3300 Kessler Place, Roswell, NM 88201, (US)
CHIAPETTA, James, R., 856 Great Oaks Trail, Eagan, MN 55123-2434, (US)
COHEN, Daniel, E., 10232 Antlers Ridge, Eden Prairie, MN 55347, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Humphreys, Ceris Anne et al (60161), Abel & Imray 20 Red Lion Street,
London WC1R 4PQ, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1164980 A2 020102 (Basic)
WO 200053132 000914

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000917779 000307; WO 2000US5943 000307
PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 264464 990308; US 379425 990823; US 165578 P
991115

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61F-005/08; A61D-009/00; A61F-013/12

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 001108 A2 International application. (Art. 158(1))

Application: 001108 A2 International application entering European
phase

Application: 020102 A2 Published application without search report

Examination: 020102 A2 Date of request for examination: 20011004

LANGUAGE (Publication, Procedural, Application): English; English; English

3/5/2

DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
(c) 2002 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

01005462

NASAL SUPPORT DEVICE FOR DOMESTIC MAMMALS AND METHOD
NASENUNTERSTUTZUNGSVORRICHTUNG FUR HAUSSAUGETIERE UND VERFAHREN
SUPPORT NASAL POUR MAMMIFERES DOMESTIQUES ET PROCEDE PREVU A CET EFFET
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Winease LLC, (2653250), 856 Great Oaks Trail, Eagan, MN 55123-2434, (US),
(Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

BLACH, Edward, L., 3300 Kesler Place, Roswell, NM 88201, (US)
CHIAPETTA, James, R., 856 Great Oak Trail, Eagan, MN 55123-2434, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Humphreys, Ceris Anne et al (60161), Abel & Imray 20 Red Lion Street,
London WC1R 4PQ, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 988005 A1 000329 (Basic)
WO 9847451 981029

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 98918444 980417; WO 98US7885 980417

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 843741 970421; US 18603 980204

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: A61F-005/08

CITED PATENTS (WO A): US 1232956 A ; ES 289561 A ; US 5533499 A

NOTE:

No A-document published by EPO

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 20000329 A1 Published application with search report

Application: 990331 A1 International application (Art. 158(1))

Examination: 20000329 A1 Date of request for examination: 19991118
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
?

32/3/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

13590043 BIOSIS NO.: 200200218864

Nasal support device for animals and method.

AUTHOR: Blach Edward L(a); Chiapetta James R ; Cohen Daniel E

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Roswell, NM**USA

JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
Patents 1256 (1):pNo Pagination Mar. 5, 2002

MEDIUM: e-file

ISSN: 0098-1133

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

32/3/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

13207690 BIOSIS NO.: 200100414839

Nasal support device for domestic mammals and method.

AUTHOR: Blach Edward L; Chiapetta James R

JOURNAL: Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office
Patents 1244 (3):pNo Pagination Mar. 20, 2001

MEDIUM: e-file

ISSN: 0098-1133

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

13/7/8 (Item 2 from file: 10)

DIALOG(R)File 10:AGRICOLA

(c) format only 2002 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

3966188 23251776 Holding Library: AGL

Management of exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage in nonracing performance horses

Erickson, H.H. Hildreth, T.S.; Poole, D.C.; Cox, J.H.

Trenton, N.J. : Veterinary Learning Systems.

The Compendium on continuing education for the practicing veterinarian.

Dec 2001. v. 23 (12) p. 1090-1093.

ISSN: 0193-1903

DNAL CALL NO: SF601.C66

Language: English

Includes references

Place of Publication: New Jersey

Subfile: IND; OTHER US (NOT EXP STN, EXT, USDA; SINCE 12/76);

Document Type: Article

13/7/9 (Item 3 from file: 10)

DIALOG(R)File 10:AGRICOLA

(c) format only 2002 The Dialog Corporation. All rts. reserv.

3821458 22043013 Holding Library: AGL

Exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage : a new concept for prevention

Erickson, H.H. Kindig, C.A.; Poole, D.C.

Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS.

Wildomar, Calif. : William E. Jones, DVM.

Journal of equine veterinary science. Mar 2000. v. 20 (3) p. 164-167.

ISSN: 0737-0806

DNAL CALL NO: SF951.J65

Language: English

Includes references

Place of Publication: California

Subfile: IND; OTHER US (NOT EXP STN, EXT, USDA; SINCE 12/76);

Document Type: Article

13/7/11 (Item 1 from file: 65)

DIALOG(R)File 65:Inside Conferences

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04047183 INSIDE CONFERENCE ITEM ID: CN042522170

Pulmonary Gas Exchange, Anaerobic Metabolism, and EIPH Unchanged by Nasal Strip Application in Exercising Thoroughbreds

Baker, G. J.

CONFERENCE: American Association of Equine Practitioners-Annual convention; 47th

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONVENTION-AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF EQUINE PRACTITIONERS, 2001; 47TH P: 45-49

AAEP, 2001

ISSN: 0065-7182

LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Papers

CONFERENCE SPONSOR: American Association of Equine practitioners

CONFERENCE LOCATION: San Diego, CA 2001; Nov (200111) (200111)

?

30/7/1 (Item 1 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

13282434 BIOSIS NO.: 200100489583
Nasal strips and EIPH in the exercising thoroughbred racehorse: Reply.
AUTHOR: Goetz Thomas E(a); Manohar Murli(a); Baker Gordon J(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Departments of Veterinary Clinical Medicine and
Biosciences, University of Illinois College of Veterinary Medicine,
Urbana, IL, 61802: mmanohar@uiuc.edu**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of Applied Physiology 91 (4):p1909-1910 October, 2001
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 8750-7587
DOCUMENT TYPE: Letter
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

30/7/2 (Item 2 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

13282433 BIOSIS NO.: 200100489582
Nasal strips and EIPH in the exercising thoroughbred racehorse.
AUTHOR: Kindig Casey A(a); Poole David C(a); McDonough Paul(a); Erickson
Howard H(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Departments of Anatomy, Physiology, and Kinesiology,
Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS, 66506-5802: ckindig@ucsd.edu**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of Applied Physiology 91 (4):p1908-1909 October, 2001
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 8750-7587
DOCUMENT TYPE: Letter
RECORD TYPE: Citation
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

30/7/3 (Item 3 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

13243577 BIOSIS NO.: 200100450726
Efficacy of nasal strip and furosemide in mitigating EIPH in
Thoroughbred horses .
AUTHOR: Kindig Casey A; McDonough Paul; Fenton Gus; Poole David C; Erickson
Howard H(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dept. of Anatomy and Physiology, Veterinary Medical
Sciences, Kansas State Univ., Manhattan, KS, 66506-5602:
erickson@vet.ksu.edu**USA
JOURNAL: Journal of Applied Physiology 91 (3):p1396-1400 September, 2001
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 8750-7587
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this investigation was to study the effects of an equine nasal strip (NS), furosemide (Fur), and a combination of both (NS+Fur) on exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage (EIPH) at speeds corresponding to near-maximal effort. Five Thoroughbreds (526+-25 kg) were run on a flat treadmill from 7 to 14 m/s in 1 mcndots-1cntdotmin-1 increments every 2 wk (treatment order randomized) under control (Con), Fur (1 mg/kg iv 4 h prior), NS, or NS+Fur conditions. During each run, pulmonary arterial (Ppa) and esophageal (Pes) pressures were measured. Severity of EIPH was quantified via bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) 30 min postrun. Furosemide (Fur and NS+Fur

trials) reduced peak Ppa apprx7 mmHg compared with Con ($P<0.05$) whereas NS had no effect ($P>0.05$). Maximal Pes swings were not different among groups ($P>0.05$). NS significantly diminished EIPH compared with the Con trial (Con, $55.0+36.2$; NS, $30.8+21.8$ $\times 10^6$ red blood cells (RBC)/ml BAL fluid; $P<0.05$). Fur reduced EIPH to a greater extent than NS ($5.2+3.0$ $\times 10^6$ RBC/ml BAL; $P<0.05$ vs. Con and NS) with no additional benefit from NS+Fur ($8.5+4.2$ $\times 10^6$ RBC/ml BAL; $P>0.05$ vs. Fur, $P<0.05$ vs. Con and NS). In conclusion, although both modalities (NS and Fur) were successful in mitigating EIPH, neither abolished EIPH fully as evaluated via BAL. Fur was more effective than NS in constraining the severity of EIPH. The simultaneous use of both interventions appears to offer no further gain with respect to reducing EIPH.

30/7/4 (Item 4 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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13156022 BIOSIS NO.: 200100363171

Nasal dilator strips do not affect arterial hypoxemia and hypercapnia, lactate and ammonia production, or the occurrence of EIPH during short-term high-intensity exercise in thoroughbred horses.

AUTHOR: Goetz T E(a); Manohar M(a); Hassan A S(a); Baker G J(a)

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, Urbana, IL**USA

JOURNAL: Journal of Veterinary Internal Medicine 15 (3):p287 May-June, 2001

MEDIUM: print

CONFERENCE/MEETING: 19th Annual American College of Veterinary Internal Medicine Forum Denver, CO, USA May 23-26, 2001

ISSN: 0891-6640

RECORD TYPE: Citation

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

30/7/5 (Item 5 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

13099881 BIOSIS NO.: 200100307030

Nasal strips do not affect pulmonary gas exchange, anaerobic metabolism, or EIPH in exercising Thoroughbreds.

AUTHOR: Goetz Thomas E; Manohar Murli(a); Hassan Aslam S; Baker Gordon J

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Dept. of Veterinary Biosciences, College of Veterinary Medicine, University of Illinois, 1102 W. Hazelwood Dr., Urbana, IL, 61802: mmmanohar@uiuc.edu**USA

JOURNAL: Journal of Applied Physiology 90 (6):p2378-2385 June, 2001

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 8750-7587

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: The present study was carried out to examine whether nasal strip application would improve the exercise - induced arterial hypoxemia and hypercapnia, diminish anaerobic metabolism, and modify the incidence of exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage (EIPH) in horses. Two sets of experiments, control and nasal strip experiments, were carried out on seven healthy, sound, exercise-trained Thoroughbred horses in random order, 7 days apart. Simultaneous measurements of core temperature, arterial and mixed venous blood gases/pH, and blood lactate and ammonia concentrations were made at rest, during submaximal and near-maximal exercise, and during recovery. In both treatments, whereas submaximal exercise caused hyperventilation, near-maximal exercise induced significant arterial hypoxemia, desaturation of Hb, hypercapnia, and acidosis. However, O₂ content

increased significantly with exercise in both treatments, while the mixed venous blood O₂ content decreased as O₂ extraction increased. In both treatments, plasma ammonia and blood lactate concentrations increased significantly with exercise. Statistically significant differences between the control and the **nasal strip** experiments could not be discerned, however. Also, all **horses** experienced EIPH in both treatments. Thus our data indicated that application of an external **nasal dilator strip** neither improved the **exercise - induced** arterial hypoxemia and hypercapnia nor diminished anaerobic metabolism or the incidence of EIPH in Thoroughbred **horses** performing strenuous exercise.

30/7/6 (Item 6 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

13063883 BIOSIS NO.: 200100271032

Frequency of and risk factors for epistaxis associated with exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage in horses : 251,609 Race starts (1992-1997).

AUTHOR: Takahashi Toshiyuki(a); Hiraga Atsushi; Ohmura Hajime; Kai Makoto (a); Jones James H

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Equine Research Institute of the Japan Racing Association, 321-4 Tokami-Cho, Utsunomiya, Tochigi, 320-0856**Japan

JOURNAL: Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association 218 (9):p 1462-1464 May 1, 2001

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0003-1488

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Objective: To determine the frequency of epistaxis during or after racing among racehorses and identify factors associated with development of epistaxis. Design: Retrospective study. Sample Population: 247,564 Thoroughbred and 4,045 Anglo-Arab race starts. Procedure: Race start information (breed, age, sex, racing distance, and race type) was obtained for Thoroughbred and Anglo-Arab **horses** racing in Japan Racing Association-sanctioned races between 1992 and 1997. All **horses** that raced were examined by a veterinarian within 30 minutes of the conclusion of the race; any **horse** that had blood at the **nostrils** was examined with an endoscope. If blood was observed in the trachea, epistaxis related to **exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage** (EIPH) was diagnosed. Results: Epistaxis related to EIPH was identified following 369 race starts (0.15%). Frequency of EIPH-related epistaxis was significantly associated with race type, age, distance, and sex. Epistaxis was more common following steeplechase races than following flat races, in older **horses** than in **horses** that were 2 years old, following races longer than 1,600 m long than following races between 1,601 and 2,000 m long, and in females than in sexually intact males. For **horses** that had an episode of epistaxis, the recurrence rate was 4.64%. Conclusions and Clinical Relevance: Results suggested that frequency of EIPH-related epistaxis in racehorses is associated with the **horse**'s age and sex, the type of race, and the distance raced. The higher frequency in shorter races suggests that higher intensity exercise of shorter duration may increase the probability of EIPH.

30/7/7 (Item 7 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

13047405 BIOSIS NO.: 200100254554

Application of external nasal dilator strip does not affect the arterial hypoxemia & hypercapnia, lactate & ammonia production, or the occurrence of EIPH in thoroughbred horses performing strenuous

exercise.

AUTHOR: Goetz Thomas E; Manohar Murli; Hassan Aslam S; Baker Gordon J

JOURNAL: FASEB Journal 15 (5):pA792 March 8, 2001

MEDIUM: print

CONFERENCE/MEETING: Annual Meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology on Experimental Biology 2001 Orlando, Florida, USA March 31-April 04, 2001

ISSN: 0892-6638

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: In order to evaluate whether application of an external **nasal dilator strip** would improve the **exercise - induced** arterial hypoxemia & hypercapnia, diminish lactate & ammonia production, and/or affect the occurrence of **exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage** (EIPH), two sets of experiments - namely, control and **nasal strip** experiments, were carried out on 7 healthy, sound, exercise-trained Thoroughbred **horses** in random order, 7 days apart. Simultaneous measurements of core temperature, arterial and mixed-venous blood-gas tensions, pH, hemoglobin concentration, hemoglobin-O₂ saturation, O₂ content as well as mixed-venous blood lactate and plasma ammonia concentrations were made at rest, during sub-maximal exercise performed at 6 and 8m/s, near-maximal exercise performed at 14m/s on a 3.5% uphill grade, and during recovery. In both treatments, whereas sub-maximal exercise caused hyperventilation, galloping at 14m/s on a 3.5% uphill grade induced a significant decrease in arterial O₂ tension and hemoglobin-O₂ saturation, while CO₂ tension increased significantly. However, in both treatments, arterial O₂ content increased significantly (due to the rise in hemoglobin concentration) while the mixed-venous blood O₂ content decreased markedly during exercise as O₂ extraction increased dramatically. In both treatments, significant **exercise - induced** increments were also observed in plasma ammonia and blood lactate concentrations. Statistically significant differences in any of these variables between the control and the **nasal strip** experiments could not be discerned, however. Also, the exercise protocol used in the present study induced EIPH in all **horses** in both sets of experiments. Thus, our data indicated that the application of an external **nasal dilator strip** neither improved the **exercise - induced** arterial hypoxemia and hypercapnia, nor did it diminish the lactate and ammonia production or the incidence of EIPH in Thoroughbred **horses** performing strenuous exertion.

30/7/8 (Item 8 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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12994116 BIOSIS NO.: 200100201265

Infection of endothelial cells with equine herpesvirus-1 (EHV-1) occurs where there is activation of putative adhesion molecules: A mechanism for transfer of virus.

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AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Pathology and Infectious Diseases, Royal Veterinary College, University of London, Royal College Street, London, NW1 0TU**UK

JOURNAL: Equine Veterinary Journal 33 (2):p138-142 March, 2001

MEDIUM: print

ISSN: 0425-1644

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Evidence is presented to show that activation of endothelial and leucocyte **adhesion** molecules is a key step in transferring virus from infected leucocytes; and determines the restricted tissue tropism. A range of tissues from 2 experimentally infected mares in late pregnancy at 4 and 8 days after infection with EHV-1 were compared with those from

normal pregnant and nonpregnant mares. Rabbit antisera to equine activated endothelial cell molecules were used to identify which tissues expressed these molecules in normal nongravid and gravid mares, and to investigate whether the range of tissues was altered in pregnant mares as a consequence of infection. The results indicated that the endothelium of the pregnant reproductive tract did express these molecules. In the 2 pregnant mares infected with EHV-1, the endothelial cells in the nasal mucosa also expressed these activated endothelial cell molecules. Therefore, the sites expressing these molecules closely correlated with those where virus infection of endothelial cells has been described and is consistent with experimental in vitro data, indicating that expression of these molecules is an essential stage in the transference of virus from leucocytes to endothelial cells.

30/7/9 (Item 9 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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12803697 BIOSIS NO.: 200100010846
Effect of sodium bisulfate on skin and hooves of horses .
AUTHOR: Sweeney Corinne R(a); Habecker Perry L; Russell Gail E(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Clinical Studies, New Bolton Center,
University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medicine, Kennett
Square, PA, 19348**USA
JOURNAL: American Journal of Veterinary Research 61 (11):p1418-1421
November, 2000
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0002-9645
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Objective-To evaluate the safety of sodium bisulfate for use in **horse** barn environments by determining its irritant effect on skin and hooves. Animals-6 female mixed-breed ponies. Procedure-Sodium bisulfate was applied to clipped intact skin of 6 ponies to evaluate its irritant effect after single (48 hours) and repetitive (6 h/d for 10 days) applications; similar areas of skin were used as untreated control sites. In addition, sodium bisulfate was applied to the sole of both front hooves of each pony and covered with wet gauze, and the entire hoof was covered with **adhesive tape** for 48 hours. Results-Contact with moistened sodium bisulfate for 48 hours had no effect on pony skin. Contact with sodium bisulfate for 6 hours on 10 consecutive days did not cause gross changes but did cause mild to moderate microscopic changes including epidermal necrosis, hyperkeratosis, capillary congestion, edema, and diffuse mixed inflammatory cell infiltrate. All changes were limited to the epidermis and superficial dermis. Gross changes in hoof sole, signs of lameness, and increase in digital pulse pressure or pulse intensity were not detected. Conclusions and Clinical Relevance-Duration of contact with sodium bisulfate in this study was in excess of that expected under typical husbandry conditions. Despite this fact, gross changes in skin and hooves were not detected. Microscopic lesions were confined to the epidermis and superficial dermis. Results suggest that contact with sodium bisulfate under these conditions is safe.

30/7/10 (Item 10 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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12621534 BIOSIS NO.: 200000375036
Effect of daily floor treatment with sodium bisulfate on the fly population of horse stalls.
AUTHOR: Sweeney Corinne R(a); Scanlon Tiffany(a); Russell Gail E(a); Smith
Gary(a); Boston Raymond C(a)
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Clinical Studies, School of Veterinary

Medicine, New Bolton Center, University of Pennsylvania, Kennett Square, Philadelphia, PA, 19348**USA
JOURNAL: American Journal of Veterinary Research 61 (8):p910-913 August, 2000
MEDIUM: print
ISSN: 0002-9645
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Objective: To determine application rate and effectiveness of sodium bisulfate to decrease the fly population in a **horse** barn environment. Sample Population: 12 privately owned farms in southeastern Pennsylvania. Procedure: Application rates of sodium bisulfate were approximately 2.3 kg/stall, 1.1 kg/stall, and 0.5 kg/stall. Two or 3 stalls were treated, and 1 or 2 stalls were not treated (control stalls) at each farm. Farm personnel applied sodium bisulfate in treated stalls daily for 7 days. Fly tapes were hung from the same site in treated and control stalls. After 24 hours, the fly **tape** was removed, flies **adhering** to the sticky surface were counted and recorded, and a new fly tape was hung. This procedure was repeated daily during each of the testing periods. Results: Following the application of 2.3 kg of sodium bisulfate/stall, the numbers of flies collected on the fly tape were significantly decreased in treated stalls, compared with control stalls during the same time periods on 9 of the 12 farms evaluated. Following the application of 1.1 kg of sodium bisulfate/stall, fly numbers were significantly decreased in treated stalls on 6 of the 9 farms evaluated. Following the application of 0.5 kg of sodium bisulfate/stall, fly numbers were significantly decreased in the treated stalls on 3 of the 4 farms evaluated. Conclusions and Clinical Relevance: Our findings suggest that sodium bisulfate would be effective for fly control in **horse** barns.

30/7/11 (Item 11 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
(c) 2002 BIOSIS. All rts. reserv.

12517916 BIOSIS NO.: 200000271418
Clinical abnormalities detected in post-race examinations of poorly performing Standardbreds.
AUTHOR: Knight P K(a); Evans D L
AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)Department of Biomedical Sciences, University of Sydney, East Street, Lidcombe, NSW, 2141**Australia
JOURNAL: Australian Veterinary Journal 78 (5):p344-346 May, 2000
MEDIUM: print.
ISSN: 0005-0423
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Objective: To describe the clinical abnormalities found on post-race examination of poorly performing Standardbreds. Method: The results of 541 post-race veterinary examinations on Standardbreds were analysed. The **horses** were selected for examination by the stipendiary stewards on the basis of poor performance from a population of approximately 20,000 runners which competed at Harold Park Paceway, Sydney. Results: Clinical abnormalities were detected on post-race examination in 264 of the 541 poorly performing **horses**. Some **horses** displayed more than one abnormality. Twenty three individual abnormalities were reported. Seventy three **horses** had suffered interference-type injuries (cross firing, scalping, over reaching) during the race. Lameness was the second most commonly found abnormality (n = 60), with 73% of these lamenesses being in a forelimb. Twenty nine **horses** had sacroiliac pain (representing 10.6% of the abnormalities detected). Poor recovery, **exercise** induced **pulmonary haemorrhage**,

respiratory infection or nasal discharge, gluteal pain, unilateral nasal haemorrhage and mouth injuries complete the list of the ten most common findings. Conclusion: Interference-type injuries, lameness and sacroiliac pain were the most common abnormalities found on post-race examination of Standardbreds, which performed poorly.

30/7/12 (Item 12 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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12000326 BIOSIS NO.: 199900280845

Detomidine-propofol anesthesia for abdominal surgery in horses .

AUTHOR: Matthews Nora S(a); Hartsfield Sandee M; Hague Brent; Carroll Gwen L; Short Charles E

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JOURNAL: Veterinary Surgery 28 (3):p196-201 May-June, 1999

ISSN: 0161-3499

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Objective-To evaluate propofol for induction and maintenance of anesthesia, after detomidine premedication, in **horses** undergoing abdominal surgery for creation of an experimental intestinal **adhesion** model. Study Design-Prospective study. Animals-Twelve **horses** (424 +- 81 kg) from 1 to 20 years of age (5 females, 7 males). Methods- **Horses** were premedicated with detomidine (0.015 mg/kg IV) 20 to 25 minutes before induction, and a propofol bolus (2 mg/kg IV) was administered for induction. Propofol infusion (0.2 mg/kg/min IV) was used to maintain anesthesia. The infusion rate was adjusted to maintain an acceptable anesthetic plane as determined by muscle relaxation, ocular signs, response to surgery, and cardiopulmonary responses. Oxygen (15 L/min) was insufflated through an endotracheal tube as necessary to maintain the SpO2 greater than 90%. Systolic (SAP), mean (MAP), and diastolic (DAP) arterial pressures, heart rate (HR), electrocardiogram (ECG), respiratory rate (RR), SpO2 (viapulse oximetry), and **nasal** temperature were recorded at 15 minute intervals, before premedication and after induction of anesthesia. Arterial blood gas samples were collected at the same times. Objective data are reported as mean (+-SD); subjective data are reported as medians (range). Results-Propofol (2.0 mg/kg IV) induced anesthesia (mean bolus time, 85 sec) within 24 sec (+-22 sec) after the bolus was completed. Induction was good in 10 **horses** ; 2 **horses** showed signs of excitement and these two inductions were not smooth. Propofol infusion (0.18 mg/kg/min +- 0.04) was used to maintain anesthesia for 61 +- 19 minutes with the **horses** in dorsal recumbency. Mean SAP, DAP, and MAP increased significantly over time from 131 to 148, 89 to 101, and 105 to 121 mm Hg, respectively. Mean HR varied over time from 43 to 45 beats/min, whereas mean RR increased significantly over anesthesia time from 4 to 6 breaths/min. Mean arterial pH decreased from a baseline of 7.41 +- 0.07 to 7.30 +- 0.05 at 15 minutes of anesthesia, then increased towards baseline values. Mean PaCO2 values increased during anesthesia, ranging from 47 to 61 mm Hg whereas PaO2 values decreased from baseline (97 +- 20 mm Hg), ranging from 42 to 57 mm Hg. Muscle relaxation was good and no **horses** moved during surgery: Recovery was good in 9 **horses** and acceptable in 3; mean recovery time was 67 +- 29 minutes with 2.4 +- 2.4 attempts necessary for the **horses** to stand.

Conclusions-Detomidine-propofol anesthesia in **horses** in dorsal recumbency was associated with little cardiovascular depression, but hypoxemia and respiratory depression occurred and some excitement was seen on induction. Clinical Relevance-Detomidine-propofol anesthesia is not recommended for surgical procedures in **horses** if dorsal recumbency is necessary and supplemental oxygen is not available (eg, field anesthesia).

30/7/13 (Item 13 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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11092856 BIOSIS NO.: 199799714001

Effects of airway obstruction on transmural pulmonary artery pressure in exercising horses .

AUTHOR: Jackson Jennifer Anne(a); Ducharme Norm Guy; Hackett Richard Patrick; Rehder Renata Schmidt; Ainsworth Dorothy Marie; Shannon Kevin James; Erickson Bruce Kipp; Erb Hollis Nancy; Jansson Nicolai; Soderhold Leo Vincent Jr; Thorson Lisa Marie

AUTHOR ADDRESS: (a)1159 Howe Rd., Kamloops, BC V1S 1M6**Canada

JOURNAL: American Journal of Veterinary Research 58 (8):p897-903 1997

ISSN: 0002-9645

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Objective: To determine whether laryngeal hemiplegia would increase transmural pulmonary artery pressure (TPAP). Animals: 6 **horses** , Design: **Horses** were studied under 5 conditions: control conditions, after induction of left laryngeal hemiplegia, during obstruction of the left **nostril** , after placement of an instrumented tracheostomy, and after placement of an open tracheostomy. **Horses** were evaluated after being given saline solution and after being given furosemide. Procedures: **Horses** were exercised on a high speed treadmill, using a maximum speed of 13 m/s. During each exercise, airway pressures, airflow, esophageal and pulmonary artery pressures, and blood gas partial pressures were measured. Results: When adjusted for **horse** , speed, and obstruction condition, mean TPAP (pulmonary artery pressure-esophageal pressure) and minimum TPAP were significantly lower after administration of furosemide than after administration of saline solution. In **horses** given saline solution, respiratory obstruction that increased intrapleural pressure significantly increased mean TPAP, and respiratory obstruction that decreased intrapleural pressure significantly decreased minimum TPAP. Conclusions: Changes in intrapleural pressure appear to play an important role in pulmonary artery pressure and TPAP. Clinical Relevance: Because induction of laryngeal hemiplegia did not increase TPAP, laryngeal hemiplegia is unlikely to contribute to development of **exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage** .

30/7/14 (Item 14 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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10232991 BIOSIS NO.: 199698687909

Equine pulmonary disease: A case control study of 300 referred cases. Part 2: Details of animals and of historical and clinical findings.

AUTHOR: Dixon P M; Railton D I; McGorum B C

AUTHOR ADDRESS: Dep. Vet. Clin. Sci., Royal Sch. Vet. Studies, Univ. Edinburgh, Vet. Field Stn., Easter Bush, Roslin**UK

JOURNAL: Equine Veterinary Journal 27 (6):p422-427 1995

ISSN: 0425-1644

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: English

ABSTRACT: Examination of historical and clinical details of 270 adult **horses** suffering from a variety of mainly chronic pulmonary diseases showed that the chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) group (median age 9 years) were the oldest, and that the COPD, chronic idiopathic hypoxaemia and **exercise induced pulmonary haemorrhage** (EIPH) groups had the longest duration of disease (median durations 7, 12 and 9 months, respectively) with a median disease duration of 2 months for the remaining **horses** . A history of antecedent respiratory infection was present in 24.3% of all **horses** . Six out of 12 **horses** that grazed with donkeys suffered lungworm infection. Silage was fed to 113% of all **horses** , nonstraw beddings were utilised by 28.7% of **horses** and 8.7% of

horses were maintained permanently outdoors. Environmental control had been unsuccessfully attempted in 47% of COPD cases prior to referral. Histories of poor athletic performance or of excessive post exercise dyspnoea were found to be less definitive indicators of pulmonary disease. Coughing was the most sensitive clinical indicator of pulmonary disease, being present in 71.1% of **horses** with pulmonary disorders. Nasal discharge was present in 50.4% of these **horses** and coughing or nasal discharge was present in 86.7% of **horses** with respiratory disorders. Unilateral nasal discharge was inexplicably present in 3.3% of **horses** with pulmonary disease. Other clinical findings, including the presence of increased breathing effort, abnormal thoracic or tracheal auscultatory findings were less sensitive diagnostic parameters with pulmonary diseases, and were frequently absent unless severe pulmonary disease was present.

30/7/15 (Item 15 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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06116993 BIOSIS NO.: 000085080143
ADHESION OF CORYNEBACTERIUM-DIPHTHERIAE
AUTHOR: KOSTYUKOVA N N; KARAS' S R
AUTHOR ADDRESS: N.F. GAMALEYA RES. INST. EPIDEMIOL. MICROBIOL., ACAD. MED. SCI. USSR, MOSCOW, USSR.
JOURNAL: ZH MIKROBIOL EPIDEMIOL IMMUNOBIOL 0 (5). 1987. 13-16. 1987
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Zhurnal Mikrobiologii Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii
CODEN: ZMEIA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: RUSSIAN

ABSTRACT: The conditions for the direct hemagglutination test performed to determine the degree of **adhesion** of *C. diphtheriae* were defined. For this test sheep red blood cells, trypsin-treated ex tempore, were used. Only newly isolated cultures, subcultured for not more than 2-5 times and stored for not more than 2-7 days or freeze-dried, were employed. The culture to be tested was grown in nutrient agar with 10% of normal **horse** serum. The test was made in microtitrator round-bottom wells. The mixture of different dilutions of the culture was incubated for 2 hours at 37.degree. C, then left overnight at 4.degree. C. All 147 newly isolated or freeze-dried *C. diphtheriae* strains under test had different degrees of **adhesion**. Their **adhesive** activity was unrelated to their biovar. Toxigenic strains were significantly more active in hemagglutination (53.5 .+- . 3.0%) than nontoxigenic ones (23.5 .+- . 3.9%). The strains isolated from the **nose**, irrespective of their biological properties, were more active than those isolated from the pharynx.

30/7/16 (Item 16 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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04721692 BIOSIS NO.: 000080024818
EFFECTS OF FUROSEMIDE ON THE RACING TIMES OF HORSES WITH EXERCISE - INDUCED PULMONARY HEMORRHAGE
AUTHOR: SOMA L R; LASTER L; OPPENLANDER F; BARR-ALDERFER V
AUTHOR ADDRESS: NEW BOLTON CENT. CAMPUS, SCH. VET. MED., UNIV. PA., KENNEDY SQUARE, PA. 19348.
JOURNAL: AM J VET RES 46 (4). 1985. 763-768. 1985
FULL JOURNAL NAME: American Journal of Veterinary Research
CODEN: AJVRA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: In 3 groups of **horses** with **exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage** (EIPH), comparisons of racing times and finishing positions were made between the 5 races before the **horses** were given furosemide

and 5 races after furosemide administration. The **horses** were grouped according to 3 methods used to diagnose EIPH: group 1, observation of hemorrhage at the **nostrils** within 1 h after a workout or race; group 2, observation of **pulmonary hemorrhage** only by endoscopic examination after a race or workout; and group 3, observation of hemorrhage at the **nostrils** during a race or immediately after a race. Group 4 **horses** were randomly selected **horses** running during the study period and were not given furosemide. The statistical method was analysis of covariance and the dependent variable was **horses** ' time per distance. The study compared the 4 groups of **horses**, using the estimated value of the **horses** (.ltoreq. \$10,000 or > \$10,000), and the **horses** ' interaction in races 1 through 5 before and races 6 through 10 after furosemide treatment. The **horses** ' times were adjusted by the relevant covariates, distance, track variant and winning time per distance. Significant changes in **horses** ' time per distance were not noticed when comparing values from races 1 through 5 with those in races 6 through 10 in group 1 **horses**. Group 3 **horses** had changes in the adjusted racing time per distance in the higher estimated value and group 2 **horses** had a consistent change in time per distance when the performance in the 2 racing periods were compared. There were no changes in group 4 **horses** ' time per distance. Furosemide administered 4 h before racing did not have an effect in all **horses** with EIPH nor did EIPH affect all **horses** uniformly.

30/7/17 (Item 17 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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03964259 BIOSIS NO.: 000076049825
ULTRASTRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF THE ATTACHMENT ORGAN OF GASTEROPHILUS EGGS
DIPTERA GASTEROPHILIDAE
AUTHOR: COGLEY T P; ANDERSON J R
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DIV. OF ENTOMOL. AND PARASITOL., UNIV. OF CALIF., BERKELEY,
CALIF. 94702, U.S.A.
JOURNAL: INT J INSECT MORPHOL EMBRYOL 12 (1). 1983. 13-24. 1983
FULL JOURNAL NAME: International Journal of Insect Morphology and
Embryology
CODEN: IJIMB
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Initial host-parasite contact of the **horse** bot flies was investigated. The attachment organ (AO) on eggs of *G. intestinalis*, *G. nasalis* and *G. pecorum* were examined with scanning electron microscopy (SEM). Two AO types were distinguished, based on gross morphology, microstructure and substrate used for attachment. The components of the Type-I AO (ventrally-situated) include: 2 lateral flanges; thousands of exochorionic filaments; an anteflange area; a groove surrounded by a stretchable sheath; supportive columns and **adhesive**. The Type-II AO (basally-situated) components include: an attachment sheath; supportive columns; endochorionic filaments and a coat of **adhesive**. Comparing AO microstructure before and after attachment to substrate led to conclusions on AO dynamics. In the Type-I AO, flanges and filaments separate, allowing the hair to enter the groove. The sheath simultaneously expands to accommodate the hair. Filaments and flanges rapidly return to their normal configuration and encircle the hair. **Adhesive** on the groove and filaments hardens around the hair shaft. In the Type-II AO, filaments conform closely to the underlying substrate and the **adhesive** hardens. Long-term AO attachment results from AO components that promote stress resistance.

30/7/18 (Item 18 from file: 5)
DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)
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03845891 BIOSIS NO.: 000075023964

EXERCISE INDUCED PULMONARY HEMORRHAGE IN THOROUGHBREDS AFTER RACING
AND BREEZING

AUTHOR: RAPHEL C F; SOMA L R

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. CLINICAL STUDIES, NEW BOLTON CENTER, SCH. OF
VETERINARY MED., SECTION OF MED., UNIV. OF PENNSYLVANIA, KENNET SQUARE,
PA 19348.

JOURNAL: AM J VET RES 43 (7). 1982. 1123-1127. 1982

FULL JOURNAL NAME: American Journal of Veterinary Research

CODEN: AJVRA

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Thoroughbred **horses** (n = 191) were examined with a flexible fiberoptic endoscope within 2 h of racing on a dirt track; 147 (75.4%) had evidence of **exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage** (EIPH), and 13 (9.0%) had blood at the **nostrils**. Of 107 thoroughbreds examined within the same period after breezing, 41 (38.3%) had evidence of EIPH. One **horse** (2.4%) of this group had blood at the **nostrils**. Statistical analysis of frequency data showed that a relationship existed between EIPH and the **horse**'s age or distance raced or breezed. Relationship did not exist between EIPH and sex or finishing position. Thoroughbreds were also examined endoscopically after steeplechase, flat turf and timber races; 67.7% (21/31), 14.3% (2/14) and 66.6% (2/3) of the **horses** in such races were EIPH-positive, respectively; and 14.3% (3/21), 0% (0/2) and 100% (2/2) of these EIPH-positive **horses** had blood at the **nostrils**. Of 32 breezing thoroughbreds in a 3rd survey, 21 (65.6%) were EIPH-positive. None bled from the **nostrils**. Endoscopic findings of EIPH are repeatable in the **horses**, indicating that bleeding is not a random event.

30/7/19 (Item 19 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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03308191 BIOSIS NO.: 000072036295

EXERCISE INDUCED PULMONARY HEMORRHAGE IN RACING THOROUGHBREDS A
PRELIMINARY STUDY

AUTHOR: PASCOE J R; FERRARO G L; CANNON J H; ARTHUR R M; WHEAT J D

AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. SURG., SCH. VET. MED., UNIV. CALIF., DAVIS, CALIF.
95616.

JOURNAL: AM J VET RES 42 (5). 1981. 703-707. 1981

FULL JOURNAL NAME: American Journal of Veterinary Research

CODEN: AJVRA

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: Of 235 Thoroughbred racehorses examined with a flexible fiberoptic endoscope within 2 h of racing to determine the frequency of **exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage** (EIPH), 103 (43.8%) had various degrees of hemorrhage in the tracheal lumen. Of these **horses** (0.8%) 2 subsequently had blood flow from the **nostrils**. Blood seemed to originate from the lung. Statistical analysis of frequency data for 191 **horses** which finished in 1st, 2nd and 3rd places did not show any relationship between EIPH and age, sex or finishing position. A trend toward an increased frequency of EIPH with age was shown, by a greater proportion of **horses** 5 yr and older having EIPH. This trend may reflect the chronicity of the pulmonary lesions and an inability of the lung to repair damaged regions while training and racing continued. The efficacy of furosemide for the treatment of EIPH was questioned, since 30 of 56 furosemide-treated **horses** which were examined had evidence of **pulmonary hemorrhage**. Nineteen (8%) **horses** had visible functional abnormalities of the upper respiratory tract.

30/7/20 (Item 20 from file: 5)

DIALOG(R)File 5:Biosis Previews(R)

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02757148 BIOSIS NO.: 000068067755
FIXATION OF SKIN GRAFTS IN THE HORSE USING STAINLESS STEEL STAPLES
AUTHOR: FUNKQUIST B; OBEL N
AUTHOR ADDRESS: DEP. SURG., COLL. VET. MED., SWED. UNIV. AGRIC. SCI.,
UPPSALA, SWED.
JOURNAL: EQUINE VET J 11 (2). 1979. 117-121. 1979
FULL JOURNAL NAME: Equine Veterinary Journal
CODEN: EQVJA
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

ABSTRACT: **Horses** (3) with a chronic wound on the distal part of a leg were treated successfully by grafting. Small split skin grafts were fixed onto pieces of **adhesive tape**. The **tape** pieces were spread over and fixed to the granulation surface with stainless steel staples. A tight pressure bandage including strongly compressed cellular rubber was then applied over the wound. The combination of staple fixation and strong pressure proved effective in immobilizing the skin graft. A firm covering of granulation tissue was a prerequisite for success and therefore the technique should not be used for fresh wounds.

30/7/21 (Item 1 from file: 10)
DIALOG(R)File 10:AGRICOLA
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3973827 23257631 Holding Library: AGL
Effects of an external nasal strip and frusemide on pulmonary haemorrhage in Thoroughbreds following high-intensity exercise
Geor, R.J. Ommundson, L.; Fenton, G.; Pagan, J.D.
Newmarket, Suffolk : Equine Veterinary Journal Ltd.
Equine veterinary journal. Nov 2001. v. 33 (6) p. 577-584.
ISSN: 0425-1644 CODEN: EQVJAI
DNAL CALL NO: SF955.E6
Language: English
Includes references
Place of Publication: England
Subfile: IND; OTHER FOREIGN;
Document Type: Article

30/7/22 (Item 2 from file: 10)
DIALOG(R)File 10:AGRICOLA
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3973816 23257612 Holding Library: AGL
Role of the airways in exercise - induced pulmonary haemorrhage
Erickson, H.H. Kindig, C.A.; Poole, D.C.
Newmarket, Suffolk : Equine Veterinary Journal Ltd.
Equine veterinary journal. Nov 2001. v. 33 (6) p. 537-539.
ISSN: 0425-1644 CODEN: EQVJAI
DNAL CALL NO: SF955.E6
Language: English
Includes references
Place of Publication: England
Subfile: IND; OTHER FOREIGN;
Document Type: Article

30/7/23 (Item 3 from file: 10)
DIALOG(R)File 10:AGRICOLA
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3966188 23251776 Holding Library: AGL
Management of exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage in nonracing performance horses
Erickson, H.H. Hildreth, T.S.; Poole, D.C.; Cox, J.H.

Trenton, N.J. : Veterinary Learning Systems.
The Compendium on continuing education for the practicing veterinarian.
Dec 2001. v. 23 (12) p. 1090-1093.
ISSN: 0193-1903
DNAL CALL NO: SF601.C66
Language: English
Includes references
Place of Publication: New Jersey
Subfile: IND; OTHER US (NOT EXP STN, EXT, USDA; SINCE 12/76);
Document Type: Article

30/7/24 (Item 4 from file: 10)
DIALOG(R)File 10:AGRICOLA
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3863301 22076215 Holding Library: AGL
Effects of external nasal support on pulmonary gas exchange and EIPH in the horse
Poole, D.C. Kindig, C.A.; Fenton, G.; Ferguson, L.; Rush, B.R.; Erickson, H.H.
Wildomar, Calif. : William E. Jones, DVM.
Journal of equine veterinary science. Sept 2000. v. 20 (9) p. 579-585.
ISSN: 0737-0806
DNAL CALL NO: SF951.J65
Language: English
Includes references
Place of Publication: California
Subfile: IND; OTHER US (NOT EXP STN, EXT, USDA; SINCE 12/76);
Document Type: Article

30/7/25 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

07968209 Genuine Article#: 230MD Number of References: 31
Title: Recombinant hyaluronate associated protein as a protective immunogen against *Streptococcus equi* and *Streptococcus zooepidemicus* challenge in mice
Author(s): Chanter N (REPRINT) ; Ward CL; Talbot NC; Flanagan JA; Binns M; Houghton SB; Smith KC; Mumford JA
Corporate Source: ANIM HLTH TRUST, LANWADES PK/NEWMARKET CB8 7UU/SUFFOLK/ENGLAND/ (REPRINT)
Journal: MICROBIAL PATHOGENESIS, 1999, V27, N3 (SEP), P133-143
ISSN: 0882-4010 Publication date: 19990900
Publisher: ACADEMIC PRESS LTD, 24-28 OVAL RD, LONDON NW1 7DX, ENGLAND
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: The capsule of *Streptococcus equi*, the cause of strangles, and *Streptococcus zooepidemicus*, associated with equine lower airway disease, plays an important role in evasion of phagocytosis by polymorphonuclear leucocytes. It is composed of hyaluronate, making it non-immunogenic. A hyaluronate associated protein (HAP) from *S. equisimilis*, whose gene has been sequenced [1], was investigated (a) for its presence in *S. equi* and *S. zooepidemicus* and (b) as an immunogen able to interfere with capsule structure and protect against experimental challenge of mice. The purified capsule of *S. equi* contained a protein of similar molecular mass to the *S. equisimilis* protein (approximately 53 kDa). Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) using primers derived from the published sequence of *S. equisimilis* HAP yielded a product from *S. equi* and *S. zooepidemicus* of the expected size and susceptibility to restriction endonucleases. Subcloning of two large in frame *Stu*1/*Ssp*1 fragments of the HAP gene from *S. equi*, approximately equivalent to the two halves of the molecule, into the expression vector pGEX-3X yielded only the carboxy half in the correct orientation. This latter recombinant produced a GST fusion protein (HAP-GST) of the expected size that was affinity purified. Antibodies in rabbit antiserum to the native protein in purified hyaluronate

reacted strongly in immunoblots with HAP-GST Antiserum to HAP-GST, when soaked into filter paper **strips**, caused a diminution of capsule production by *S. equi* cultured on blood agar. Antiserum added into fresh rabbit blood was not opsonic for *S. equi*. Immunization with HAP-GST significantly reduced rhinitis in Balb/C mice challenged **nasally** with *S. equi* and significantly increased survival time and clearance of bacteria in CBA/CA mice challenged intraperitoneally with *S. zooepidemicus*. (C) 1999 Academic Press.

30/7/26 (Item 2 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

06531378 Genuine Article#: YZ049 Number of References: 19

Title: Inhibitory effect of oxatomide on oxygen-radical generation and peptide-leukotriene release from guinea pig eosinophils

Author(s): Ohmori K (REPRINT) ; Manabe H; AkutaOhnuma K

Corporate Source: KYOWA HAKKO KOGYO CO LTD, PHARMACEUT RES LABS, DEPT PHARMACOL, 1188 SHIMOTOGARI/SHIZUOKA 411//JAPAN/ (REPRINT)

Journal: ARZNEIMITTEL-FORSCHUNG/DRUG RESEARCH, 1998, V48, N1 (JAN), P43-46

ISSN: 0004-4172 Publication date: 19980100

Publisher: ECV-EDITIO CANTOR VERLAG MEDIZIN NATURWISSENSCHAFTEN, BANDELSTOCKWEG 20, POSTFACH 1255, D-88322 AULENDORF, GERMANY

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: Eosinophils are prominent inflammatory cells which play a critical role in the pathogenesis of allergic diseases and bronchial asthma. The aim of this experiment was to examine the effects of oxatomide (GAS 60607-34-3, KW-4354), an antiallergic agent, on oxygen-radical generation and peptide-leukotriene (p-LT) release from guinea pig eosinophils. Ketotifen (GAS 345080-13-7) and epinastine (GAS 80012-43-7) were used as reference drugs. Eosinophils were isolated from the peritoneal exudate of guinea pigs, in which peritoneal eosinophilia had been induced by injection of **horse** serum.

Oxygen-radicals were measured with luminol-dependent chemiluminescence and p-LT release was measured with enzyme immunoassay. When eosinophils were stimulated with phorbol miristate acetate, oxatomide and ketotifen inhibited the oxygen-radical generation with a concentration required for 50 % inhibition (IC50) Of 11.7 μ mol/l and 28.4 μ mol/l.

Oxatomide, ketotifen or epinastine showed an inhibition of oxygen-radical generation induced by calcium ionophore A-23187 and the IC50 value was 11.3 μ mol/l for oxatomide, 15.1 μ mol/l for ketotifen and 27.3 μ mol/l for epinastine, suggesting that oxatomide is a more potent inhibitor of oxygen-radical generation than ketotifen and epinastine. Oxatomide also inhibited p-LT release induced by calcium ionophore A-23187 (IC50, 9.83 μ mol/l). Ketotifen and epinastine only weakly inhibited p-LT release. These results suggest that oxatomide may regulate inflammatory diseases, such as bronchial asthma, through suppression of eosinophil function.

30/7/27 (Item 3 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

01193174 Genuine Article#: GD654 Number of References: 0
(NO REFS KEYED)

Title: A PRE-IPSWICHIAN COLD STAGE MAMMALIAN FAUNA FROM THE BALDERTON SAND AND GRAVEL, LINCOLNSHIRE, ENGLAND

Author(s): LISTER AM; BRANDON A

Corporate Source: UNIV CAMBRIDGE, DEPT ZOOL/CAMBRIDGE CB2 3EJ//ENGLAND/

Journal: JOURNAL OF QUATERNARY SCIENCE, 1991, V6, N2, P139-157

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Abstract: The Balderton Sand and Gravel has yielded one of very few mammalian faunas dated to the penultimate Cold Stage in Britain. The assemblage is dominated by mammoth and woolly rhinoceros, with subordinate **horse**, red deer, bison, straight-tusked elephant, musk ox, reindeer, wolf, lion, brown bear and cf. narrow- nosed rhinoceros.

This fauna indicates cold stage conditions, probably including one or more interstadial episodes. The presence of straight-tusked elephant and cf. narrow- nosed rhinoceros supports its pre-Devensian age, and provides corroboration for the occurrence of these taxa in the British Wolstonian. An attempt is made to analyse the fossil collection by preservation type and **adhering** sediment: the occurrence of individual species appears to be largely uncorrelated with lithology. The Balderton assemblage corresponds well to other British mammal faunas assigned to a cold interval between the Hoxnian and Ipswichian Interglacials.

30/7/28 (Item 4 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info. All rts. reserv.

00959603 Genuine Article#: FJ687 Number of References: 22
Title: KEY TO THE EGGS OF THE EQUID STOMACH BOTFLIES GASTEROPHILUS LEACH 1817 (DIPTERA, GASTEROPHILIDAE) UTILIZING SCANNING ELECTRON-MICROSCOPY
Author(s): COGLEY TP
Corporate Source: INDEPENDENT LAB VET PARASITOL/GAINESVILLE//FL/32602
Journal: SYSTEMATIC ENTOMOLOGY, 1991, V16, N2, P125-133
Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE
Abstract: A key to the eggs of the equid stomach bot flies is presented. Scanning electron photomicrographs of eggs are used to illustrate differences among the eight Gasterophilus species. The eggs include those of *G. haemorrhoidalis* (Linnaeus, 1758), *G. inermis* (Brauer, 1858), *G. intestinalis* (De Geer, 1776), *G. meridionalis* (Piller and Evans, 1926), *G. nasalis* (Linnaeus, 1758), *G. nigricornis* (Loew, 1863), *G. pecorum* (Fabricius, 1794), and *G. ternicinctus* Gedoelst, 1912. The eggs of *G. meridionalis* and *G. ternicinctus* are shown for the first time. Egg profile is the same for a particular species and is used as a key character for egg identification. Colour of eggs is used in some couplets but only as a supplemental character. Absence or presence of striae on the eggs is used as a primary contrasting character to separate *G. pecorum* from the other seven species. Shape of the striae varies on eggs of the same species, even those dissected from the same specimen, and is therefore deemed an unreliable taxonomic character for further separation of the Gasterophilus species. Eggs of the same species taken from specimens throughout the world appear the same in profile. Two sets of eggs require close inspection for adequate identification: *G. inermis* and *G. nigricornis* separated primarily by the shape of the microphylar region; and *G. intestinalis* and *G. ternicinctus* separated by the shape of the egg ventrum. All other eggs have very unique and distinctive profiles. Only *G. pecorum* was found to possess the Type-II egg attachment organ (AO) used for **adherence** of the egg to plants or flat surfaces. The eggs of the remaining seven species possess a Type-I AO used to attach the eggs to hair shafts. The type of AO and the degree that the Type-I AO is extended posteriorly were used as key characters in the first and second couplet respectively.

30/7/29 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online
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785208 ORDER NO: NOT AVAILABLE FROM UNIVERSITY MICROFILMS INT'L.
STREPTOCOCCUS EQUI: STUDIES ON VACCINATION AND ADHERENCE TO EPITHELIAL CELLS OF HORSES
Author: SRIVASTAVA, SATISH KUMAR
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1982
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH (CANADA) (0081)
Source: VOLUME 43/03-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 647.

Experiments were conducted to test the efficacy of different vaccines

in controlling strangles in pony foals. The adhesion of *Streptococcus equi* on epithelial cells of ponies was studied. The production and some biological properties of M-like protein of *S. equi* were also investigated.

Two groups of pony foals, vaccinated with an alum-precipitated M-like protein produced their highest mean serum PHA titres (9.4) 15 days after the 3rd dose. The antibody titres in nasal washings were highest 21 days after 3rd dose with levels of 2.6 (+OR-) 0.8 for group I, immunized intramuscularly. Foals of group II, immunized intramuscularly and intranasally, had nasal PHA titres of 4.5 (+OR-) 0.7. After challenge nasal titres increased but serum titres did not change. Neither vaccination nor challenge altered the mean lymphocyte stimulation indices. All five foals in one vaccinated group, when exposed to a foal infected with strangles, remained healthy while three of five foals in another group, when given an intranasal inoculation of 1×10^{19} CFU/ml *S. equi*, developed strangles. All the controls in the groups were severely affected after challenge.

Streptococcus equi was able to adhere to tongue, cheek and nasal epithelial cells of ponies in vitro. Maximum adherence was observed at pH 7.5 after one hour of incubation. Streptococci exposed to heat (60(DEGREES)C for 10 minutes) or treated with pepsin or trypsin showed a reduced adherence. Antibodies against whole *S. equi* cells or M-like protein interfered with the adherence whereas antibodies against group-specific carbohydrate or lipoteichoic acids did not. Pretreatment of epithelial cells with either the M-like protein or crude extract of *S. equi* lowered the adherence whereas with the extract of *S. zoepidemicus* no inhibition in the adherence was recorded. Adherence of *S. equi* onto the epithelial cells was considered to be mediated by structures specific to *S. equi*.

The production of M-like protein increased in some of the *S. equi* strains after subcultures in horse blood. *S. equi* cells grown in the presence of trypsin were more susceptible to the phagocytosis and took a longer time to kill mice than normal cells.

30/7/30 (Item 1 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

(c) 2002 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

03989391 CAB Accession Number: 20003011423

Effects of external nasal support on pulmonary gas exchange and EIPH (exercise - induced pulmonary haemorrhage) in the horse.

Poole, D. C.; Kindig, C. A.; Fenton, G.; Ferguson, L.; Rush, B. R.; Erickson, H. H.

Department of Kinesiology, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506-5602, USA.

Journal of Equine Veterinary Science vol. 20 (9): p.579-585

Publication Year: 2000

ISSN: 0737-0806 --

Language: English

Document Type: Journal article

Six Thoroughbreds and one Quarter Horse were evaluated while running at high speed (12 plus or minus 1 m/s) under control conditions (C) and wearing an external nasal dilator (ND). Whole-body gas exchange (oxygen uptake, VO₂, carbon dioxide output, VCO₂), arterial blood gases, acid-base status and blood temperature were measured. Compared with C, ND significantly reduced VO₂ (C, 59.9 plus or minus 5.3; ND, 56.4 plus or minus 5.0 l/min) and VCO₂. However, neither arterial blood gases, acid-base status, blood temperature nor plasma lactate changed significantly. Bronchoalveolar lavage (BAL) revealed a 33% reduction in EIPH (quantified as erythrocytes/ml BAL fluid) in the ND trial. It is suggested that nasal dilation can lower whole body VO₂ and reduce EIPH. These may be secondary effects to a decreased inspiratory resistance, lowered inspiratory muscle work and altered intrapulmonary pressures. 29 ref.

30/7/31 (Item 2 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts
(c) 2002 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

03715584 CAB Accession Number: 992204442

The effect of exercise induced pulmonary haemorrhage (EIPH) on performance of Thoroughbred racehorses at the Seoul racecourse.

Kim ByungSun; Kim JaeHoon; Ryu SeungHo; Yang YoungJin
Equine Hospital, Korea Racing Association, Kwachon 427-070, Korea
Republic.

Korean Journal of Veterinary Clinical Medicine vol. 15 (2): p.427-431
Publication Year: 1998

ISSN: 1225-4800 --

Language: Korean Summary Language: english

Document Type: Journal article

The effect of EIPH on the finishing position of racehorses was investigated. 400 **horses** (305: 1 time 76; 2 times, 19; 3 times: giving a total of 514 cases) which had bled from their **nostrils** after racing at the Seoul racecourse during the 5 years period (1993-1997) were analysed. The ratio of bleeders to total racehorses in finishing position 1-3, 4-6, 7-9 or above 10 was 0.55, 0.84, 0.90 or 1.13%, respectively. There was a tendency to higher incidence of bleeding in the later positioned racehorses. To analyse the correlation between EIPH and finishing position, the finishing position of each EIPH **horse** was checked at 3 races each before and after EIPH. The average finishing positions in the race when EIPH occurred and the subsequent races were worse than in the earlier races and times achieved deteriorated slightly. 16 ref.

30/7/32 (Item 3 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts
(c) 2002 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

03138512 CAB Accession Number: 952219851

Diagnosis and pathogenesis of strangles in horses .

Original Title: Diagnostik och patogenes vid kvarka hos hast.
Olsson, E.; Greko, C.; Jonsson, P.; Lindahl, M.; Dartgard, M.;
Gustafsson-Berger, K.; Karlsson, C.; Lindsjoo, M.
Bakteriologiska laboratoriet, SVA, Box 7073, 75007 Uppsala, Sweden.
Svensk Veterinartidning vol. 46 (6): p.269-275

Publication Year: 1994

ISSN: 0346-2250 --

Language: Swedish Summary Language: english

Document Type: Journal article

Studies were made of 4 outbreaks of strangles involving 60 **horses** in Sweden to find the number of asymptomatic carriers, and the duration of the carrier state after an outbreak of clinical disease. Repeated sampling by taking **nose** , throat and abscess swabs for the isolation of Streptococcus equi, and haemagglutination and **adhesion** studies on 20 isolates were performed. S. equi was isolated from all of the 16 **horses** that had shown or were showing clinical signs, but not from the others that remained clinically healthy. Swabs from 2 **horses** were still positive 29 days after the first isolation. Of the culture-positive **horses** , 3 were asymptomatic at the time of sampling and 2 had only a slight **nasal** discharge. **Adhesion** of the bacteria to the epithelial cells of the **nasal** mucosa was demonstrated in 19 of the 20 S. equi isolates, and could account for the temporary presence of the bacterium in the **nose** in the later stages of strangles in some **horses** , while other **horses** are culture-negative, but still carrying the infection. 14 ref.

30/7/33 (Item 4 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts
(c) 2002 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

02929265 CAB Accession Number: 942216180

Immunodipstick and strip antigen capture ELISAs for detection of equine influenza virus infection.

Rattan, B.; Yadav, M. P.; Uppal, P. K.

National Research Centre on Equines, Sirsa Road, Hisar - 125 001, Haryana, India.

International Journal of Animal Sciences vol. 8 (2): p.275-276

Publication Year: 1993

ISSN: 0970-2857 --

Language: English

Document Type: Journal article

The antigen capture ELISA was standardized to detect the equine influenza virus in **nasal** swab samples. The ELISA was more sensitive than the conventional haemagglutination (HA) test, as it could detect 0.25 HA units of influenza antigen. The microplate ELISA was modified into immunodipstick and nitrocellulose **strip** ELISAs, which were found to be suitable for detection of virus antigen in **nasal** swab samples of experimentally infected donkeys, indicating their potential for field diagnosis. 7 ref.

30/7/34 (Item 5 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

(c) 2002 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

02486724 CAB Accession Number: 912260035

Equine respiratory disorders.

School of Veterinary Medicine, University of Pennsylvania, New Bolton Center, Kennett Square, PA, USA.

458 pp.

Publication Year: 1991

Editors: Beech, J.

Publisher: Lea & Febiger -- Malvern, PA 19355-9725, USA

ISBN: 0-8121-1325X

Price: pounds sterling 64

Language: English

Document Type: Book

The editor, with twelve other contributors, has attempted to provide comprehensive coverage of equine respiratory disorders in a format usable in clinical medicine. This is claimed to be the first English language textbook on this topic for veterinarians. Contributors were chosen for their expertise in their respective fields and ability to present up to date information. The chapter titles are: applied respiratory physiology; examination of the respiratory tract; tracheobronchial aspirates; bronchoalveolar lavage; thoracocentesis, pleuroscopic examination and lung biopsy; ultrasonographic evaluation; radiographic examination and interpretation; xeroradiographic examination; scintigraphic imaging of lung disease; postmortem examination; infections caused by viruses; infections caused by bacteria, mycoplasmas, parasites and fungi; thoracic neoplasia; miscellaneous lung and pleural injuries; chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; **exercise - induced pulmonary haemorrhage**; **nasal** passages; paranasal sinuses; guttural pouches; pharynx and larynx; trachea; disorders of the neonatal foal. The chapter on viral diseases contains background information on laboratory testing. Technical information is provided in appendix A on staining, and a chart of dosage regimens for commonly used antibiotics is given in appendix B. Each chapter has a bibliography and there is a subject index. many ref.

30/7/35 (Item 6 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

(c) 2002 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

01987093 CAB Accession Number: 882209387

An attempt of bronchoscopy in horses .

Aida, H.; Wada, R.; Nitta, M.; Takenaga, S.; Masumitsu, H.; Hasegawa, T. Equine Res. Inst., Japan Racing Assoc. 27-7, Tsurumaki 5-chome, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo 154, Japan.

Bulletin of Equine Research Institute (No. 24): p.56-59

Publication Year: 1987

ISSN: 0386-4634 --

Language: English Summary Language: japanese

Document Type: Journal article

A fibreoptic endoscope 3 m in length and 5.9 mm in diameter, with a channel 2.6 mm in diameter and two-way angulation, was used to examine 28 Thoroughbreds in the standing position. **Horses** were tranquilized and a local anaesthetic was applied to the mucous membrane of the bronchi. Examination was safely and readily made of the mucosa to the bifurcation of the trachea and the third lateral caudal bronchus, a distance of about 165 cm from the nostrils. **Exercise - induced pulmonary haemorrhage** was found in one of the **horses** examined. 8 ref.

30/7/36 (Item 7 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

(c) 2002 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

01940744 CAB Accession Number: 882276107

Equine respiratory medicine and surgery.

Equine Veterinary Journal, 7 Mansfield Street, London W1M 0AT, UK.

Equine Veterinary Journal vol. 19 (5): p.369-488

Publication Year: 1987

ISSN: 0425-1644

Editors: Rosddale, P. D. --

Language: English

Document Type: Conference proceedings

This special issue contains an eight part article entitled ' **Exercise - induced pulmonary haemorrhage** : results of a detailed clinical post mortem and imaging study', four papers on air hygiene in stables, two on radiographs of the facial, **nasal** and paranasal sinus regions of the **horse**, and one each on guttural pouch mycoses, tracheal aspirates for diagnosis of respiratory disease, cytology of respiratory secretions, and surgery of the larynx. There is also a commissioned article : laryngeal surgery 150 years on, by V.C. Speirs, and four editorials on the topics covered in this issue.

30/7/37 (Item 8 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

(c) 2002 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

01740055 CAB Accession Number: 862279558

The use of electrogoniometry and cinematography in the diagnosis and evaluation of forelimb lamenesses.

Ratzlaff, M. H.; Grant, B. D.

Coll. Vet. Med., State Univ., Pullman, WA 99164, USA.

Proceedings of the Annual Convention of the American Association of Equine Practitioners vol. 31 p.183-198

Publication Year: 1986

ISSN: 0065-7182

10 fig. --

Language: English

Document Type: Journal article

An elgon is a goniometer having a potentiometer instead of a protractor. These devices were placed on the lateral aspect of the limb over the centre of rotation of the carpus and fetlock, being attached by glue and **adhesive tape**. Examples show the results of this technique and cinematography in a normal **horse** and in five lame **horses**. 12 ref.

30/7/38 (Item 9 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

(c) 2002 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

01725418 CAB Accession Number: 862277866

Exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage in polo and racing horses

Voynick, B. T.; Sweeney, C. R.

Dep. Clin. Studies, New Bolton Center, Kennett Square, PA 19348, USA.

Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association vol. 188 (3):

p.301-302

Publication Year: 1986

ISSN: 0003-1488 --

Language: English

Document Type: Journal article

An 80-cm flexible fiberoptic endoscope was used to examine the trachea of 27 polo ponies and 25 racehorses in the Philippines (within 60-120 minutes of exercise; 3 (11%) and 16 (64%), respectively, had **exercise-induced pulmonary haemorrhage** , although more had blood at the nostrils . 5 ref.

30/7/39 (Item 10 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

(c) 2002 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

01427261 CAB Accession Number: 842232922

Adherence of Streptococcus equi on tongue, cheek and nasal epithelial cells of ponies.

Srivastava, S. K.; Barnum, D. A.

Dep. Vet. Microbiol. Immunol., Vet. Coll. Univ., Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1, Canada.

Veterinary Microbiology vol. 8 (5): p.493-504

Publication Year: 1983

ISSN: 0378-1135 --

Language: English

Document Type: Journal article

S. equi **adhered** to tongue cheek and **nasal** epithelial cells of ponies, *in vitro*. **Adherence** was maximum at pH 7.5 after one hour of incubation. This **adherence** was more on epithelial cells from adults than from foals. **Adherence** was reduced in streptococci heated at 60 deg C for 10 minutes or treated with pepsin or trypsin, but increased after treatment with hyaluronidase. Antibodies against whole S. equi cells or M-like protein blocked the **adherence** , whereas antibodies against group-specific carbohydrate or lipoteichoic acids did not. Pretreatment of epithelial cells with either the M-like protein or crude extract of S. equi lowered the **adherence** ; whereas an extract of S. zooepidemicus did not. **Adherence** of S. equi to the epithelial cells was considered to be mediated by structures specific to S. equi. 15 ref.

30/7/40 (Item 11 from file: 50)

DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts

(c) 2002 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

01232501 CAB Accession Number: 822203463

Split-thickness autogenous skin transplantation in the horse .

Booth, L. C.

Dep Large Anim. Clin. Sci., Coll. Vet. Med., Univ., St Paul, Minnesota 55108, USA.

Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association vol. 180 (7):

p.754-757

Publication Year: 1982

ISSN: 0003-1488 --

Language: English

Document Type: Journal article

Single or multiple split-thickness autogenous skin transplants were applied to 20 limb wounds of 17 **horses** . The surface area of the wounds ranged from 25 to 200 cm². Grafts 0.635 mm thick were collected by use of an electric dermatome and were expanded on a mesh dermatome. The expanded mesh grafts were applied to wounds on three **horses** four days after injury. For the other 14 **horses** , grafts were applied after a granulation tissue bed had formed. The grafts were secured to the recipient beds with sutures and a dressing composed of a foam pad and elastic **adhesive tape** or with the dressing alone. Further protection was provided by a plaster cast or bulky cotton bandage. Graft acceptance ranged from 50% to 100%, with an average of 88%. Epithelialization was complete within 14 to 21 days in most cases. Grafts with greater than 60% acceptance resulted in a

healed wound that was considered cosmetically acceptable. 12 ref.

30/7/41 (Item 12 from file: 50)
DIALOG(R)File 50:CAB Abstracts
(c) 2002 CAB International. All rts. reserv.

00574153 CAB Accession Number: 772298725
Incidence of intestinal parasites in racehorses in training.
Original Title: Incidencia de parásitos intestinales en caballos PSC en entrenamiento.
Romano, G.; Rubio, M. R.
Escuela Agronomía y Vet., Univ. Nacional del Litoral, Esperanza, Argentina.
Gaceta Veterinaria vol. 39 (318): p.108-115
Publication Year: 1977 --
Language: Spanish Summary Language: english
Document Type: Journal article
Faecal samples were taken for egg counts from 100 racehorses chosen at random, and also adhesive tapes applied to the perianal region were examined for Oxyuris equi eggs. The findings are tabulated, with details of the time elapsed since the last anthelmintic treatment of the horse, and the preparation used. Strongylidae infections were very common, Parascaris and Oxyuris species occurred rarely. Eleven horses which had been treated with mebendazole 35 days before sampling were all coprologically negative. 8 ref.

30/7/42 (Item 1 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

06414185 90106288 PMID: 2691037
Management of facial injuries.
Modransky P; Welker B; Pickett J P
Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, Blacksburg.
Veterinary clinics of North America. Equine practice (UNITED STATES)
Dec 1989, 5 (3) p665-82, ISSN 0749-0739 Journal Code: 8511904
Document type: Journal Article; Review; Review, Tutorial
Languages: ENGLISH
Main Citation Owner: NLM
Record type: Completed
Because of the excellent blood supply to the head region, superficial lacerations to the soft tissue structures of the head generally heal rapidly without treatment. Lacerations of the equine tongue frequently go unnoticed because difficulty in eating usually is not apparent. The majority of lacerations heal if left untreated, with no loss in function. Surgical repair is indicated to promote healing and prevent deformity, to amputate a severely compromised apex, and to alter a scar or defect that is unacceptable to the owner. Surgical principles to be adhered to include thorough debridement and copious lavage, multiple layer closure, and placement of tension sutures away from the primary suture line and tied on the dorsum of the tongue. Full-thickness lip lacerations should be repaired using multiple-layer closure and tension sutures tied on the skin surface away from the primary suture line. Reconstructive techniques have been described for extensive lip lacerations when primary repair was inadequate or tissue loss was severe. Thorough evaluation of the equine lid, adnexa, and orbit is essential in determining severity of injury and appropriate treatment methods as well as for establishment of a prognosis. The injury may be minor or more severe, leading to blindness, disfigurement, or loss of the eye itself. Depression fractures involving the frontal, maxillary, or nasal bones are frequently open fractures. Skin abrasions, epistaxis, facial deformity, crepitus, and pain are clinical signs seen with this type of injury. Bone and soft tissue reconstruction should be performed to minimize potential complications. Facial fractures left untreated can result in facial deformity, sequestration, sinusitis, and osteomyelitis. (40 Refs.)

Record Date Created: 19900214

30/7/43 (Item 2 from file: 155)
DIALOG(R)File 155:MEDLINE(R)

05067304 86139470 PMID: 3949607

Exercised-induced pulmonary hemorrhage in polo and racing horses .

Voynick B T; Sweeney C R

Journal of the American Veterinary Medical Association (UNITED STATES)

Feb 1 1986, 188 (3) p301-2, ISSN 0003-1488 Journal Code: 7503067

Document type: Journal Article

Languages: ENGLISH

Main Citation Owner: NLM

Record type: Completed

Philippine polo and racing horses were examined for exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage after their competitive exercise . Exercise - induced pulmonary hemorrhage occurred in 11.1% of the polo horses and 64% of the racing horses . None of the horses had blood at the nostrils .

Record Date Created: 19860404

30/7/44 (Item 1 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

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136182466 CA: 136(12)182466p PATENT

Anti-tumor necrosis factor antibodies for diagnosing and treating obesity, immune disease, cancer, infections and others

INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Giles-Komar, Jill; Knight, David M.; Heavner, George; Scallion, Bernard; Shealy, David

LOCATION: USA

ASSIGNEE: Centocor, Inc.

PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200212502 A2 DATE: 20020214

APPLICATION: WO 2001US24785 (20010807) *US PV223360 (20000807) *US PV236826 (20000929) *US 920137 (20010801)

PAGES: 129 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: C12N-015/13A; C07K-016/24B; C12N-015/79B; C12N-005/10B; A61K-039/395B; C07K-016/42B; G01N-033/50B; G01N-033/577B; A61P-037/00B DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY; BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; DZ; EC; EE; FI; GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; MZ; NO; NZ; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK; SL; TJ; TM; TR; TT; TZ; UA; UG; UZ; VN; YU; ZA; ZW; AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM

DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ; SD; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZW; AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG

SECTION:

CA215003 Immunochemistry

CA201XXX Pharmacology

CA202XXX Mammalian Hormones

CA203XXX Biochemical Genetics

CA208XXX Radiation Biochemistry

CA209XXX Biochemical Methods

CA263XXX Pharmaceuticals

IDENTIFIERS: tumor necrosis factor monoclonal antibody antitumor, obesity infection immunol disease TNF antibody

DESCRIPTORS:

Hormones,animal,biological studies...

anabolic steroids; anti-TNF antibodies for diagnosing and treating cancer, infection, immunol. diseases, etc.

Tumor necrosis factor receptors...

antagonist; anti-TNF antibodies for diagnosing and treating cancer, infection, immunol. diseases, etc.

Antibodies...

anti-idiotypic; anti-TNF antibodies for diagnosing and treating cancer, infection, immunol. diseases, etc.

Drugs...

399103-98-1 399103-99-2 399104-00-8 399104-01-9 399104-02-0
399104-03-1 unclaimed nucleotide sequence; anti-tumor necrosis factor
antibodies for diagnosing and treating obesity, immune disease, cancer,
infections and others
399039-31-7 399104-04-2 399104-05-3 399104-06-4 399104-07-5
399104-08-6 399104-09-7 399104-10-0 399104-11-1 399104-12-2
399104-13-3 399104-14-4 399104-15-5 399104-16-6 399104-17-7
399104-18-8 399104-19-9 399104-20-2 399104-21-3 399104-22-4
399104-23-5 399104-24-6 399104-25-7 399104-26-8 399104-28-0
399104-29-1 399104-30-4 399104-31-5 399104-32-6 399104-33-7
399104-34-8 399104-35-9 399104-36-0 unclaimed sequence; anti-tumor
necrosis factor antibodies for diagnosing and treating obesity, immune
disease, cancer, infections and others
399104-27-9 Unclaimed; anti-tumor necrosis factor antibodies for
diagnosing and treating obesity, immune disease, cancer, infections and
others

30/7/45 (Item 2 from file: 399)

DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)

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136182465 CA: 136(12)182465n PATENT
Anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 dual integrin antibodies for
diagnosis and therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Giles-Komar, Jill; Heavner, George; Snyder, Linda;
Trikha, Mohit
LOCATION: USA
ASSIGNEE: Centocor, Inc.
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200212501 A2 DATE: 20020214
APPLICATION: WO 2001US24784 (20010807) *US PV223363 (20000807) *US 920267
(20010801)
PAGES: 144 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: C12N-015/13A;
C07K-016/28B; C12N-015/79B; C12N-005/10B; A61K-039/395B; C07K-016/42B;
G01N-033/50B; G01N-033/577B; A61P-037/00B DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AG; AL;
AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY; BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR; CU; CZ; DE;
DK; DM; DZ; EC; EE; FI; GB; GD; GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP;
KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX;
MZ; NO; NZ; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK; SL; TJ; TM; TR; TT; TZ; UA;
UG; UZ; VN; YU; ZA; ZW; AM; AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM
DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ; SD; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZW; AT;
BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR; BF;
BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG
SECTION:
CA215003 Immunochemistry
CA201XXX Pharmacology
CA202XXX Mammalian Hormones
CA203XXX Biochemical Genetics
CA208XXX Radiation Biochemistry
CA209XXX Biochemical Methods
CA263XXX Pharmaceuticals
IDENTIFIERS: antibody integrin tumor infection immunol disease
DESCRIPTORS:
Integrins...
.alpha.v.beta.3; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases, infection, cancer, etc.
Integrins...
.alpha.v.beta.5; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases, infection, cancer, etc.
Hormones,animal,biological studies...
anabolic steroids; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases, infection, cancer, etc.
Tumor necrosis factors...
antagonists; anti-.alpha.V.beta.3/.alpha.V.beta.5 antibodies for
diagnosing and treating immunol. diseases, infection, cancer, etc.
Amphibian(Amphibia)... Analgesics... Anesthetics... Animal cell... Animal
tissue... Antiasthmatics... Antibodies... Antidepressants... Antimicrobial
agents... Antipsychotics... Antirheumatic agents... Antitumor agents...

diagnosis and therapeutic uses

30/7/46 (Item 3 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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136172827 CA: 136(11)172827t PATENT
Collagen membrane arranged at macromolecular level
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Parma, Bruna
LOCATION: Italy
ASSIGNEE: Mediolanum Farmaceutici S.p.A.; Opocrin S.p.A.
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200209790 A1 DATE: 20020207
APPLICATION: WO 2001EP8872 (20010801) *IT 2000MI1794 (20000802)
PAGES: 46 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: A61L-031/04A;
C08L-089/06B DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AG; AL; AM; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG;
BR; BY; BZ; CA; CH; CN; CO; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DK; DM; DZ; EC; EE; ES; FI; GB;
GD; GE; GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR;
LS; LT; LU; LV; MA; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; MZ; NO; NZ; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD;
SE; SG; SI; SK; SL; TJ; TM; TR; TT; TZ; UA; UG; US; UZ; VN; YU; ZA; ZW; AM;
AZ; BY; KG; KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; MZ
; SD; SL; SZ; TZ; UG; ZW; AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE;
IT; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GQ; GW; ML; MR;
NE; SN; TD; TG
SECTION:
CA263007 Pharmaceuticals
IDENTIFIERS: collagen membrane cell adhesion growth tissue reconstruction
DESCRIPTORS:
Tendon... Trachea(anatomical)...
collagens prodn. from; prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion
and growth in tissue reconstruction
Disease,animal...
degenerative; prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion and growth
in tissue reconstruction
Animal tissue...
engineering; prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion and growth
in tissue reconstruction
Animal cell...
mammalian; prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion and growth in
tissue reconstruction
Pulverization...
micronization; prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion and growth
in tissue reconstruction
Cell adhesion... Cell proliferation... Chondrocyte... Collagen fibers...
Endothelium... Epithelium... Fibroblast... Membrane,biological... Osteocyte
... Porosity...
prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion and growth in tissue
reconstruction
Animal tissue... Bone... Cartilage...
reconstruction; prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion and
growth in tissue reconstruction
Nose...
staminal cell; prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion and growth
in tissue reconstruction
Horse(Equus caballus)...
tendon, collagens prodn. from; prepn. of collagen membrane for cell
adhesion and growth in tissue reconstruction
Engineering...
tissue; prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion and growth in
tissue reconstruction
Cattle... Swine...
trachea, collagens prodn. from; prepn. of collagen membrane for cell
adhesion and growth in tissue reconstruction
Collagens,biological studies...
type I; prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion and growth in
tissue reconstruction
Collagens,biological studies...
type II; prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion and growth in

tissue reconstruction
Collagens, biological studies...
type III; prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion and growth in
tissue reconstruction
Collagens, biological studies...
type IV; prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion and growth in
tissue reconstruction
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS:
9001-75-6 9001-92-7 prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion and
growth in tissue reconstruction
64-19-7 1310-73-2 uses, prepn. of collagen membrane for cell adhesion and
growth in tissue reconstruction

30/7/47 (Item 4 from file: 399)
DIALOG(R)File 399:CA SEARCH(R)
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132250004 CA: 132(19)250004f PATENT
Ligand presenting assembly (LPA), method of preparation and uses thereof
INVENTOR(AUTHOR): Holm, Arne; Jorgensen, Rikke Malene; Ostergaard, Soren;
Theisen, Michael
LOCATION: Den.
ASSIGNEE: Statens Serum Institut
PATENT: PCT International ; WO 200018791 A1 DATE: 20000406
APPLICATION: WO 99DK510 (19990929) *DK 981233 (19980929)
PAGES: 100 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2 LANGUAGE: English CLASS: C07K-001/04A;
C07K-007/02B; C07K-014/00B; A61K-039/04B; A61K-039/02B; A61K-039/385B
DESIGNATED COUNTRIES: AE; AL; AM; AT; AT; AU; AZ; BA; BB; BG; BR; BY; CA;
CH; CN; CR; CU; CZ; DE; DE; DK; DK; DM; EE; EE; ES; FI; FI; GB; GD; GE;
GH; GM; HR; HU; ID; IL; IN; IS; JP; KE; KG; KP; KR; KZ; LC; LK; LR; LS; LT;
LU; LV; MD; MG; MK; MN; MW; MX; NO; NZ; PL; PT; RO; RU; SD; SE; SG; SI; SK;
SK; SL; TJ; TM; TR; TZ; UA; UG; US; UZ; VN; YU; ZA; ZW; AM; AZ; BY; KG;
KZ; MD; RU; TJ; TM DESIGNATED REGIONAL: GH; GM; KE; LS; MW; SD; SL; SZ; TZ
; UG; ZW; AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LU; MC; NL;
PT; SE; BF; BJ; CF; CG; CI; CM; GA; GN; GW; ML; MR; NE; SN; TD; TG
SECTION:

CA215002 Immunochemistry
IDENTIFIERS: ligand presenting assembly carboxylic acid vaccine
DESCRIPTORS:

Carboxylic acids, biological studies...
achiral tetra-; ligand presenting assembly comprising achiral
carboxylic acid-modified antigen as vaccine for diagnosis of infections
Immunostimulants...
adjuvants; ligand presenting assembly comprising achiral carboxylic
acid-modified antigen as vaccine for diagnosis of infections
Animal...
and human; ligand presenting assembly comprising achiral carboxylic
acid-modified antigen as vaccine for diagnosis of infections

Bacteria(Eubacteria)... Fungi... Parasite... Virus...
antigen; ligand presenting assembly comprising achiral carboxylic
acid-modified antigen as vaccine for diagnosis of infections

Antigens...
autoantigens; ligand presenting assembly comprising achiral carboxylic
acid-modified antigen as vaccine for diagnosis of infections

Epitopes...
B cell; ligand presenting assembly comprising achiral carboxylic
acid-modified antigen as vaccine for diagnosis of infections

Infection...
bacterial; ligand presenting assembly comprising achiral carboxylic
acid-modified antigen as vaccine for diagnosis of infections

Flagella...
Borrelia burgdorferi; ligand presenting assembly comprising achiral
carboxylic acid-modified antigen as vaccine for diagnosis of infections

Diagnosis...
cancer; ligand presenting assembly comprising achiral carboxylic
acid-modified antigen as vaccine for diagnosis of infections

Neoplasm...

?ds;show files

Set	Items	Description
S1	2	AU='BLACH E L'
S2	2	AU='CHIAPETTA J R'
S3	2	S1 OR S2
S4	10791	HORSE? ?
S5	34033	NOSE? ? OR NOSTRIL? OR NASAL?
S6	72	PULMON? (3N) (HEMORRHAG? OR HAEMORRHAG?)
S7	22492	EXERCIS?
S8	684492	TAPE? ? OR STRIP? ?
S9	825979	ADHES? OR ADHER?
S10	1	(S5 OR S9) AND S1 AND S8
S11	0	S10 NOT S3

File 344:CHINESE PATENTS ABS MAY 1985-2002/MAY
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File 347:JAPIO Oct 1976-2002/Feb(Updated 020604)
(c) 2002 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2002/UD,UM &UP=200240
(c) 2002 Thomson Derwent

File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209
(c) 2002 INPI. All rts. reserv.

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Set	Items	Description
S1	2	AU='BLACH EDWARD L'
S2	2	AU='CHIAPETTA JAMES R'
S3	2	S1 OR S2
S4	5025	HORSE? ?
S5	13241	NOSE? ? OR NASAL? OR NOSTRIL?
S6	115658	TAPE? ? OR STRIP? ?
S7	131447	ADHES? OR ADHER?
S8	3	S4(S)(S5 OR S7)(S)S6
S9	3	S8 NOT S3
S10	50	PULMON?(3N)(HEMORRHAG? OR HAEMORRHAG?)
S11	9349	EXERCIS?
S12	0	S1 AND (S10 AND S11)

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2002/Jun W03
(c) 2002 European Patent Office

?ds;show files

Set	Items	Description
S1	260375	HORSE? ?
S2	209827	NOSE? ? OR NASAL? OR NOSTRIL?
S3	798473	ADHES? OR ADHER?
S4	24	S1 AND S2 AND S3
S5	15	RD (unique items)
S6	41114	EXERCISE(3N)INDUC?
S7	0	PULOM? (2N) (HEMORRAG? OR HAEMORRAG?)
S8	8662	PULMON? (3N) (HEMORRHAG? OR HAEMORRHAG?)
S9	55	S1 AND S2 AND S6 AND S8
S10	24	RD (unique items)
S11	24	S10 NOT S4
S12	282340	DILAT?
S13	159739	STRIP? ?
S14	9	S1 AND S2 AND S12 AND S13
S15	29	S1 AND S2 AND S13
S16	63	S9 OR S15
S17	26	RD (unique items)
S18	15	S17 AND PY>1997
S19	11	S17 NOT S18
S20	22	S1 AND S2 AND S8 AND S13
S21	9	RD (unique items)
S22	0	S21 NOT S16
S23	91776	TAPE? ?
S24	11085	S3(3N) (S13 OR S23)
S25	225	S2(3N) (S13 OR S23)
S26	42	S1 AND (S24 OR S25)
S27	15	S26 NOT S16
S28	6	RD (unique items)
S29	102	S4 OR S9 OR S14:S16 OR S20 OR S26
S30	47	RD (unique items)
S31	11	AU='CHIAPETTA J R':AU='CHIAPETTA JR'
S32	6	RD (unique items)
S33	14	AU='BLACH E L':AU='BLACH EL'
S34	5	RD (unique items)
S35	3	S34 NOT S32
File	5:Biosis Previews(R)	1969-2002/Jun W4 (c) 2002 BIOSIS
File	10:AGRICOLA	70-2002/Jun (c) format only 2002 The Dialog Corporation
File	34:SciSearch(R)	Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/Jun W5 (c) 2002 Inst for Sci Info
File	35:Dissertation Abs Online	1861-2002/May (c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	50:CAB Abstracts	1972-2002/May (c) 2002 CAB International
File	65:Inside Conferences	1993-2002/Jun W4 (c) 2002 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File	143:Biol. & Agric. Index	1983-2002/May (c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co
File	144:Pascal	1973-2002/Jun W4 (c) 2002 INIST/CNRS
File	155:MEDLINE(R)	1966-2002/Jun W4
File	203:AGRIS	1974-2002/Mar Dist by NAL, Intl Copr. All rights reserved
File	399:CA SEARCH(R)	1967-2002/UD=13626 (c) 2002 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY
File	434:SciSearch(R)	Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec (c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info
?		

Set	Items	Description
S1	407876	HORSE? OR EQUIN?
S2	209827	NOSE? ? OR NASAL? OR NOSTRIL?
S3	364	EIPH
S4	833	EXERCIS?() INDUC?(2N) (PULMON?() (HEMORRHAG? OR HAEMORRHAG?))
S5	250077	TAPE? ? OR STRIP? ?
S6	17	ADGES?
S7	655802	ADHES?
S8	0	S5 AND S7 AND S1 AND S2 AND (S3 OR S4)
S9	812	S1 AND (S3 OR S4)
S10	942	S2 AND S5
S11	13683	S5 AND S7
S12	28	S9 AND (S10 OR S11)
S13	11	RD (unique items)
File	5:Biosis Previews(R) 1969-2002/Jun W4	
		(c) 2002 BIOSIS
File	10:AGRICOLA 70-2002/Jun	
		(c) format only 2002 The Dialog Corporation
File	34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2002/Jun W5	
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File	35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2002/May	
		(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning
File	50:CAB Abstracts 1972-2002/May	
		(c) 2002 CAB International
File	65:Inside Conferences 1993-2002/Jun W4	
		(c) 2002 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
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		(c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co
File	144:Pascal 1973-2002/Jun W4	
		(c) 2002 INIST/CNRS
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		Dist by NAL, Intl Copr. All rights reserved
File	399:CA SEARCH(R) 1967-2002/UD=13626	
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File	434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec	
		(c) 1998 Inst for Sci Info